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PENNSYLVANIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2001

Fatal work injuries totaled 247 in 2001 for Pennsylvania, including 22 deaths (homicides) that occurred when a plane crashed in Somerset County in the terrorist attacks of September 11th, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that when the September 11th fatalities were excluded from Pennsylvania's overall count, there were 225 deaths for 2001— 13 percent more than the 199 fatal injuries reported in 2000.

The number of homicides more than doubled—from 22 to 48—when the fatalities from September 11th were included in the State total, accounting for nearly one in five of all fatal work injuries. Absent that event, the number of homicides was consistent with the average for the previous five years and accounted for 12 percent of fatal work injuries. (See table A.) Highway crashes was the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities nationwide when the September 11th attacks were excluded, accounting for 41 deaths in Pennsylvania, or 18 percent of the total. The number of fatal highway incidents was identical to 2000 and was considerably lower than the average for the previous five years.

Other leading causes of workplace fatalities in 2001 were pedestrian accidents (31), struck by an object (24), and falls to lower level (24). Work-related deaths due to pedestrian accidents more than doubled from the previous year and were the highest since the program began counting Pennsylvania workplace fatalities in 1992. Over the year, deaths from being struck by an object was unchanged while falls to lower level declined by 11 percent. All together, pedestrian accidents, being struck by an object and falls to lower level were responsible for 35 percent of the fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania when fatalities due to the terrorist attack were excluded. (See table 1.)

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Pennsylvania by selected major event groups, 1992-2001

| Year | Total fatalities | Highway crashes | | Pedestrian accidents | | Homicides | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1992 | 242 | 44 | 18 | 21 | 9 | 38 | 16 |
| 1993 | 241 | 41 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 44 | 18 |
| 1994 ¹ | 354 | 57 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 28 | 8 |
| 1995 | 233 | 48 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 27 | 12 |
| 1996 | 282 | 51 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 33 | 12 |
| 1997 | 259 | 66 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 27 | 10 |
| 1998 | 235 | 59 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 9 |
| 1999 | 221 | 56 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 7 |
| 2000 | 199 | 41 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 22 | 11 |
| 2001 ² | 225 | 41 | 18 | 31 | 14 | 26 | 12 |

¹ Total fatalities include a single, catastrophic airplane crash that claimed the lives of 101 persons in work status.

² Total excludes fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 22 persons in work status.

Nationwide, a total of 8,786 fatal work injuries were reported in 2001, including 2,886 related to the September 11th terrorist attacks. Excluding these fatalities, the overall workplace fatality count was 5,900 for 2001, down slightly from 2000. In fact, when the fatalities resulting from September 11th were excluded, the 639 workplace homicides was at the lowest level since the census began in 1992; the high was 1,080 in 1994. The number of job-related deaths from highway crashes increased 3 percent from 2000 and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. (See table B.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data is available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Mid-Atlantic Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (215) 597-3282.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected major event groups, 1992-2001

| Year | Total fatalities | Highway crashes | | Falls to lower level | | Homicides | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1992 | 6,217 | 1,158 | 19 | 507 | 8 | 1,044 | 17 |
| 1993 | 6,331 | 1,242 | 20 | 534 | 8 | 1,074 | 17 |
| 1994 | 6,632 | 1,343 | 20 | 580 | 9 | 1,080 | 16 |
| 1995 | 6,275 | 1,346 | 21 | 578 | 9 | 1,036 | 17 |
| 1996 | 6,202 | 1,346 | 22 | 610 | 10 | 927 | 15 |
| 1997 | 6,238 | 1,393 | 22 | 653 | 10 | 860 | 14 |
| 1998 | 6,055 | 1,442 | 24 | 625 | 10 | 714 | 12 |
| 1999 | 6,054 | 1,496 | 25 | 634 | 10 | 651 | 11 |
| 2000 ¹ | 5,920 | 1,365 | 23 | 659 | 11 | 677 | 11 |
| 2001 ² | 5,900 | 1,404 | 24 | 698 | 12 | 639 | 11 |

¹ The BLS national news release issued August 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional 5 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

² Total excludes fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania (excluding the September 11th attack):

- Men accounted for 91 percent of the work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth. Transportation incidents, which includes highway, non-highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for more than two-fifths of these deaths. Over half of the women workers fatally injured on-the-job died as a result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- In Pennsylvania, 84 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 9 percent were black, non-Hispanic; 4 percent were Hispanic or Latino; and 3 percent were Asian. The leading cause of death for white, non-Hispanic and Hispanic or Latino workers was transportation incidents. The primary cause of death for black, non-Hispanic workers was assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old — the prime working age group — made up two-thirds of the Commonwealth's work-related fatalities in 2001. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-one percent of workers killed on-the-job in Pennsylvania worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. Wage and salary workers died primarily from transportation incidents, while the leading cause of death for the self-employed was contact with objects and equipment. (See table 2.)

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania (excluding the September 11th attack): (continued)

- Three industry divisions made up over half of the workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth— construction (45), transportation and public utilities (39), and retail trade (34). (See table 3.) Work-related deaths in construction were mainly due to transportation incidents; the same was true for transportation and public utilities. The leading cause of workplace fatalities in retail trade was assaults and violent acts.
- Truck drivers (34) and construction laborers (25) accounted for more than a quarter of all work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth, and the primary cause of death was transportation incidents for both. (See table 4.)

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania resulting from the plane crash during the September 11th attack:

- Men and women each accounted for half of the 22 homicides due to the terrorist attack.
- Over two-thirds were white, non-Hispanic (15) and almost a quarter were black, non-Hispanic (5).
- Workers 25-54 years old — the prime working age group — made up 86 percent of the deaths.
- Eighty-six percent of workers killed in Pennsylvania due to the terrorist attack worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed.
- Two industry divisions made up almost two-thirds of the fatalities — transportation and public utilities (7) and services (7).
- Over half (55 percent) of the workers killed were in managerial and professional specialty occupations (12); the remainder worked in technical, sales, and administrative support (5) and service occupations (5).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2001 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring in activities regulated by federal agencies other than OSHA accounted for about 16 percent of the fatal work injuries in 2001. Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 19 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Pennsylvania Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack)

| Event or exposure ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Private Industry ² (percent) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Services |
| Total | 225 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 20.0 | 12.4 | 17.3 | 2.2 | 15.1 | -- | 10.7 |
| Transportation incidents | 95 | 12.6 | -- | 17.9 | 9.5 | 28.4 | -- | 13.7 | -- | 5.3 |
| Highway incident | 41 | -- | -- | 9.8 | 12.2 | 41.5 | -- | 17.1 | -- | -- |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.8 | -- | 27.3 | -- | -- |
| Moving in same direction | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moving in intersection | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road | 8 | -- | -- | 37.5 | -- | 37.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Noncollision incident | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water | 17 | 58.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Noncollision incident | 15 | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Overturned | 11 | 54.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment | 31 | -- | -- | 32.3 | -- | 16.1 | -- | 16.1 | -- | -- |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway | 24 | -- | -- | 41.7 | -- | 16.7 | -- | 16.7 | -- | -- |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Aircraft incident | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| During takeoff or landing | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Assaults and violent acts | 38 | -- | -- | -- | 7.9 | -- | -- | 50.0 | -- | 21.1 |
| Homicides | 26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.4 | -- | -- |
| Shooting | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.6 | -- | -- |
| Stabbing | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Self-inflicted injury | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.0 |
| Suicide, attempted suicide | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.3 |
| Self-inflicted injury or fatality--intent unknown | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.0 |
| Contact with objects and equipment | 38 | 15.8 | -- | 26.3 | 28.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 |
| Struck by object | 24 | 20.8 | -- | 20.8 | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.5 |
| Struck by falling object | 15 | -- | -- | 20.0 | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 |
| Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level | 6 | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials | 5 | -- | -- | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Excavation or trenching cave-in | 4 | -- | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Falls | 28 | 10.7 | -- | 42.9 | -- | 14.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall to lower level | 24 | -- | -- | 41.7 | -- | 16.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall from roof | 5 | -- | -- | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall from roof, unspecified | 4 | -- | -- | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall from scaffold, staging | 4 | -- | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall from nonmoving vehicle | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall to lower level, n.e.c. | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Exposure to harmful substances or environments | 18 | 16.7 | -- | 27.8 | -- | 16.7 | -- | -- | -- | 16.7 |
| Contact with electric current | 10 | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contact with overhead power lines | 6 | -- | -- | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drowning, submersion | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fires and explosions | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fire--unintended or uncontrolled | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fire in residence, building, or other structure | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2001
(excluding the September 11th attack)**

| Worker characteristics | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ¹ (percent) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ² | Assaults and violent acts ³ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Total | 225 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 3.6 |
| Employee Status | | | | | | | |
| Wage and Salary Workers ⁴ | 183 | 45.9 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 7.7 | 3.8 |
| Self-employed ⁵ | 42 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 7.1 | 9.5 | -- |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Men | 204 | 41.2 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 8.8 | 3.9 |
| Women | 21 | 52.4 | 28.6 | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| Under 16 years | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 to 17 years | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 18 to 19 years | 9 | 44.4 | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 20 to 24 years | 8 | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 25 to 34 years | 35 | 37.1 | 22.9 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 11.4 | -- |
| 35 to 44 years | 57 | 50.9 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 8.8 | -- | 5.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 57 | 35.1 | 14.0 | 19.3 | 12.3 | 15.8 | -- |
| 55 to 64 years | 29 | 41.4 | 13.8 | 20.7 | 13.8 | -- | -- |
| 65 years and over | 27 | 44.4 | 11.1 | 22.2 | 22.2 | -- | -- |
| Race or Ethnic Origin | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 188 | 45.2 | 12.2 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 3.7 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 20 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino | 10 | 40.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | -- | -- | -- |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack)

| Industry ¹ | 1996 (number) | 1997 (number) | 1998 (number) | 1999 (number) | 2000 (number) | 2001 | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Total | 282 | 259 | 235 | 221 | 199 | 225 | 100.0 |
| Private Industry | 265 | 236 | 220 | 203 | 183 | 204 | 90.7 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 42 | 34 | 46 | 19 | 37 | 24 | 10.7 |
| Agricultural production-crops | 30 | 24 | 34 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 7.1 |
| General farms, primarily crop | 30 | 23 | 34 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 7.1 |
| Agricultural production - livestock | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | -- | -- |
| Dairy farms | 7 | -- | 4 | 5 | 5 | -- | -- |
| Agricultural services | 4 | 4 | 5 | -- | 10 | 6 | 2.7 |
| Landscape and horticultural services | 3 | 4 | 3 | -- | 9 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Ornamental shrub and tree services | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Mining² | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Coal mining | 4 | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining | 3 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bituminous coal underground mining | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Construction | 46 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 30 | 45 | 20.0 |
| General building contractors | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 3.1 |
| Residential building construction | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Single-family homes | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Nonresidential building construction | 8 | 3 | -- | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Industrial buildings and warehouses | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Heavy construction, except building | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 8.0 |
| Highway and street construction | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 14 | 6.2 |
| Heavy construction, except highway | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Heavy construction, n.e.c. | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Special trade contractors | 23 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 8.9 |
| Painting and paper hanging | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electrical work | -- | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Masonry, stonesetting, and other stone work | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work | -- | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous special trade contractors | 12 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Structural steel erection | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Excavation work | 5 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Wrecking and demolition work | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Special trade contractors, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 52 | 29 | 27 | 32 | 18 | 28 | 12.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 4 | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Textile mill products | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumber and wood products | 12 | 8 | -- | 8 | 4 | 10 | 4.4 |
| Logging | 9 | 7 | -- | 8 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Miscellaneous wood products | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Reconstituted wood products | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Paper and allied products | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Paper mills | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printing and publishing | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newspapers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemicals and allied products | -- | 3 | 4 | 6 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Primary metal industries | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Blast furnace and basic steel products | 7 | -- | 3 | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills | 7 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Fabricated metal products | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 3 | 3 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation equipment | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack)--Continued

| Industry ¹ | 1996 (number) | 1997 (number) | 1998 (number) | 1999 (number) | 2000 (number) | 2001 | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Transportation and public utilities | 33 | 46 | 44 | 38 | 31 | 39 | 17.3 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | -- | 5 | -- | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Taxicabs | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trucking and warehousing | 27 | 28 | 38 | 30 | 17 | 25 | 11.1 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air | 27 | 26 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 24 | 10.7 |
| Local trucking without storage | -- | -- | 4 | 12 | -- | 5 | 2.2 |
| Trucking, except local | 23 | 25 | 31 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 8.4 |
| Transportation by air | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Air transportation, nonscheduled | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Communications | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 4 | 4 | -- | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Sanitary services | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Refuse systems | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Wholesale trade | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | -- | 5 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale trade--durable goods | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Miscellaneous durable goods | 4 | 7 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Scrap and waste materials | 4 | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wholesale trade--nondurable goods | 4 | -- | 4 | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail trade | 33 | 35 | 14 | 20 | 30 | 34 | 15.1 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail nurseries and garden stores | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General merchandise stores | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Food stores | 6 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Grocery stores | 5 | 10 | 7 | -- | 4 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 4 | 4 | -- | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3.1 |
| New and used car dealers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Gasoline service stations | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Eating and drinking places | 12 | 9 | -- | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4.9 |
| Eating places | 8 | 5 | -- | 4 | 7 | 9 | 4.0 |
| Drinking places | 4 | 4 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous retail | 4 | 6 | -- | 4 | 8 | 11 | 4.9 |
| Miscellaneous shopping goods stores | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Nonstore retailers | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Retail stores, n.e.c. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | -- | -- |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Real estate | -- | 4 | -- | 5 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Real estate operators and lessors | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Services | 34 | 25 | 31 | 34 | 24 | 24 | 10.7 |
| Business services | 5 | 3 | -- | 5 | 4 | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous business services | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 11 | -- | -- |
| Automotive Repair Shops | 6 | 6 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- |
| General automotive repair shops | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Automotive services, except repair | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- |
| Automotive services, except repair and carwashes | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous repair services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 3 | -- | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Membership sports and recreation clubs | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Amusement and Recreation Services, n.e.c. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health services | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | -- | 5 | 2.2 |
| Hospitals | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| General medical and surgical hospitals | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Home health care services | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Legal services | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Educational services | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.3 |
| Social services | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Residential care | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineering and management services | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Research and testing services | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack) --Continued

| Industry ¹ | 1996 (number) | 1997 (number) | 1998 (number) | 1999 (number) | 2000 (number) | 2001 | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Government³ | 17 | 23 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 9.3 |
| Federal Government (including resident armed forces) | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- | -- |
| Public Administration | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- |
| State Government | 5 | 6 | -- | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Public Administration | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Administration of Economic Programs | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Local Government | 11 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 6.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Services | -- | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | 5 | 2.2 |
| Educational services | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Elementary and secondary schools | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public Administration | 10 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Justice, public order, and safety | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Public order and safety | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Police protection | 5 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Fire protection | -- | 5 | 3 | 5 | -- | 4 | 1.8 |
| Environmental quality and housing | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Administration of Housing and Urban Development Programs | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack)

| Occupation ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² (percent) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Total | 225 | 42.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 3.6 |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 27 | 29.6 | 33.3 | 14.8 | -- | 11.1 | -- |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 13 | 38.5 | 23.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Managers and administrators, n.e.c. | 11 | 45.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional specialty | 14 | 21.4 | 42.9 | 21.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Health assessment and treating occupations | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Registered nurses | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Social, recreation, and religious workers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes | 5 | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 22 | 45.5 | 40.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Technicians and related support occupations | 5 | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Technicians, except health, engineering, and science | 5 | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Airplane pilots and navigators | 4 | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sales occupations | 16 | 31.3 | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations | 7 | -- | 85.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sales workers, retail and personal services | 8 | 62.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Service occupations | 20 | 15.0 | 45.0 | -- | -- | 20.0 | -- |
| Protective service occupations | 10 | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | 30.0 | -- |
| Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, including supervisors | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Police and detectives, including supervisors | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Police and detectives, public services | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Service occupations, except protective and household | 10 | -- | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Food preparation and service occupations | 5 | -- | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 27 | 48.1 | -- | 29.6 | 11.1 | 11.1 | -- |
| Farming operators and managers | 11 | 36.4 | -- | 45.5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers, except horticultural | 11 | 36.4 | -- | 45.5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other agricultural and related occupations | 13 | 61.5 | -- | -- | 23.1 | -- | -- |
| Farm occupations, except managerial | 8 | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farm workers | 8 | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Related agricultural occupations | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Forestry and logging occupations | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Timber cutting and logging occupations | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 38 | 15.8 | 13.2 | 21.1 | 31.6 | 7.9 | 10.5 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 11 | -- | -- | 36.4 | 36.4 | -- | -- |
| Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors | 11 | -- | -- | 36.4 | 36.4 | -- | -- |
| Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial machinery repairers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction trades | 21 | 23.8 | 14.3 | -- | 38.1 | -- | -- |
| Supervisors, construction occupations | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction trades, except supervisors | 18 | 22.2 | 16.7 | -- | 33.3 | -- | -- |
| Brickmasons, stonemasons, and apprentices | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians and apprentices | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, and apprentices | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Precision production occupations | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2001 (excluding the September 11th attack)--
Continued**

| Occupation ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² (percent) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 90 | 60.0 | 6.7 | 15.6 | 11.1 | 5.6 | -- |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 6 | -- | -- | 66.7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Machine operators and tenders, except precision | 5 | -- | -- | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- |
| Machine operators, assorted materials | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 50 | 74.0 | 10.0 | -- | 10.0 | -- | -- |
| Motor vehicle operators | 45 | 73.3 | 11.1 | -- | 11.1 | -- | -- |
| Truck drivers | 34 | 79.4 | -- | -- | 11.8 | -- | -- |
| Driver-sales workers | 7 | 57.1 | 42.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Material moving equipment operators | 4 | 75.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 34 | 47.1 | -- | 23.5 | 14.7 | 11.8 | -- |
| Construction laborers | 25 | 44.0 | -- | 28.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | -- |
| Freight, stock, and material handlers | 3 | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers, except construction | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.